**Drugs for the treatment of Gouty Arthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis**

1745. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the side effects contra-in-. dications and precautions to he taken while using Oxyphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, Ibuproften, Naproxen; Ketoprofen, In-domethacin; Flurbiprofen, Corticostrophin; Colchicine and Salcylates for the treatment of gouty atrthritis and ankylosing spondy- lits;

(b) whether it is a fact that other drugs are more effective and safer than Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone;

(c) what arc the basis and justification given by experts for continuation of mar- keting of Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone when these drugs have been with-drawn for use in many countries; and

(d) the names of the experts along with connected institutions from whom opinion was sought and what are thg details of opinion of each on these two drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the side effects contraindications and precautions of the drugs mentioned in the Question is annexed. *[See* Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 69]

(b) Effectiveness and safety of a drug differ from person to person. Therefore, it can never he stated t!ut other drugs are more effective and safe han Phenylbuta zone and Oxyphenlutazone.

(c) and (b) The opinion of expert bo dies like Indian Council of Medical Re search and Indian Medical Association was sought. The experts considered that both Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone con-inue to be the drugs of choice for ankylos ing spondylitis and gouty arthritis and considered there is no case for total ban of thee drugs and the drug$_s$ should be restricted *t* r use for these two indications only.

**Diseases without identification of drugs for treatment**

1746, SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) what are the names of diseases prevailing in India whose drugs have not been identified |in the essential list of' World Health Organisation;

(b) the names of drugs and combination of drugs allowed for marketing for the treatment of those diseases along with the details of composition of each formulation based oh each drug;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than one drug is allowed for marketing for same disease in India;

(d) if- so, names of 'all drugs allowed for marketing for same disease; and

(e) what are the reasons and justifica tion for such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The drugs for the treatment of guinea worm and hook worm do not figure in the WHO'S list of essential drugs. However, there do not seem to be any -specific drug discovered as yet for the treatment of guinea worm..

(b) The current drugs recommended for treatment of hook worm is Befanium which is marketed in granules form-5 gm granules containing 2. 5 gm of Befa-nium base.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) WHO gives a list of essential drugs covering almost every therapeutic group. Under each therapeutic group for treatment of a particular di sease condition number of drugs have been specified. Most of these drugs are being marketed in India. The WHO list of esential drugs (Tech. Report Series 722, 1985) gives 27 therapeutic catego ries covering about 278 drugs.